

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Previously Presented) Method for producing a substance having a coagulating or anticoagulant effect from a source substance having a coagulating effect or an anticoagulant effectsaid method comprising:

- transforming an electromagnetic field coming from said source substance into a signal by means of a transducer-receiver picking up said electromagnetic field, and
- treating an initially inactive receptor substance by applying to the receptor substance said signal derived from said transducer-receiver by means of a transducer-transmitter, whereby the receptor substance shows a coagulating or anticoagulant activity.

2. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 1, wherein transforming the electromagnetic field coming from said source substance into an electric signal comprises:

- placing said source substance in a zone submitted to an excitation field
- transforming the fields resulting from the interaction of the excitation field and said source substance into an electric signal by means of a transducer-receiver picking up said resulting fields.

3-5. (Cancelled)

6. (Previously Presented) Method for testing a substance having a coagulating effect or an anticoagulant effect, said method comprising:

- transforming an electromagnetic field coming from said substance into a signal by means of a transducer-receiver picking up said electromagnetic field,
- applying, directly or indirectly, said signal derived from said transducer-receiver to a sensitive biological system.

7. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 6, wherein transforming the electromagnetic field coming from said substance into an electric signal comprises:

- placing said substance in a zone submitted to an excitation field,
- transforming the fields resulting from the interaction of the excitation field and said substance into an electric signal; by means of a transducer-receiver picking up said resulting fields.

8. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 6, in which the sensitive biological system is blood or plasma to which said signal is applied by means of a transducer-transmitter.

9. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 6, in which the sensitive biological system is an animal which has been administered with a substance treated by said signal by means of a transducer-transmitter.

10. (Previously Presented) Application of the method according to Claim 6 to the control of the production of homeopathic products.

11. (Previously Presented) Method for producing a signal having a coagulating or anticoagulant effect from a source substance having a coagulating effect or an anticoagulant effect, said method comprising:

- placing said source substance in a zone submitted to an excitation field,
- transforming fields resulting from the interaction of the excitation field and the source substance; into a signal by means of a transducer-receiver picking up said resulting fields.

12. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 11, further comprising:

- checking the correlations between the signal derived from said transducer-receiver and the coagulating or anticoagulant activity of said source substance by applying, directly or indirectly, said signal to a biological control system and by verifying that said biological control system reacts in conformity with the coagulating or anticoagulant activity of the source substance from which the signal is issued.

13. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 12, in which the biological control system is blood or plasma to which said signal is applied by means of a transducer-transmitter.

14. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 13, in which the biological control system is an animal which is administered with a substance treated by said signal by means of a transducer-transmitter.

15-22. Cancelled

23. (Previously Presented) Method for testing a signal having a coagulating or anticoagulant effect, said signal being obtained by means of the method according to Claim 11 from a source substance having a coagulating effect or an anticoagulant effect, said method comprising:

applying said signal, directly or indirectly, to a biological test system and of verifying that the biological test system reacts in conformity with the coagulating or anticoagulant activity of the source substance from which the signal is issued.

24. (Original) Method according to Claim 23, in which the biological test system is blood or plasma to which said signal is applied by means of a transducer-transmitter.

25. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 23, in which the biological test system is an animal which is administered with a substance treated by said signal by means of a transducer-transmitter.

26. (Previously Presented) Application of the method according to Claim 23 to the control of production of homeopathic products.

27. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 7, in which the sensitive biological system is blood or plasma to which said signal is applied by means of a transducer-transmitter.

28. (Previously Presented) Method according to Claim 7, in which the sensitive biological system is an animal which has been administered with a substance treated by said signal by means of a transducer-transmitter.

29. (Previously Presented) A signal having a coagulating or anticoagulant effect, said signal being obtained by means of the method according to Claim 12 from a source substance having a coagulating effect or an anticoagulant effect, said signal being characterized in that a biological control system reacts, after direct or indirect application of said signal, in conformity with the coagulating or anticoagulant activity of the source substance from which the signal is issued.

30. (Previously Presented) A signal having a coagulating or anticoagulant effect, said signal being obtained by means of the method according to Claim 13 from a source substance having a coagulating effect or an anticoagulant effect, said signal being characterized in that a biological control system reacts, after direct or indirect application of said signal, in conformity with the coagulating or anticoagulant activity of the source substance from which the signal is issued.

31. (Previously Presented) A signal having a coagulating or anticoagulant effect, said signal being obtained by means of the method according to Claim 14 from a source substance having a coagulating effect or an anticoagulant effect, said signal being characterized in that a biological control system reacts, after direct or indirect application of said signal, in conformity with the coagulating or anticoagulant activity of the source substance from which the signal is issued.

32-35. Cancelled

36. (Previously Presented) Method for testing a signal having a coagulating or anticoagulant effect, said signal being obtained by means of the method according to Claim 12 from a source substance having a coagulating effector an anticoagulant effect, said method comprising:

applying said signal, directly or indirectly, to a biological test system and of verifying that the biological test system reacts in conformity with the coagulating or anticoagulant activity of the source substance from which the signal is issued.

37. (Previously Presented) Method for testing a signal having a coagulating or anticoagulant effect, said signal being obtained by means of the method according to Claim 13 from a source substance having a coagulating effect or an anticoagulant effect, said method comprising:

applying said signal, directly or indirectly, to a biological test system and of verifying that the biological test system reacts in conformity with the coagulating or anticoagulant activity of the source substance from which the signal is issued.

38. (Previously Presented) Method for testing a signal having a coagulating or anticoagulant effect, said signal being obtained by means of the method according to Claim 14 from a source substance having a coagulating effect or an anticoagulant effect, said method comprising:

applying said signal, directly or indirectly, to a biological test system and of verifying that the biological test system reacts in conformity with the coagulating or anticoagulant activity of the source substance from which the signal is issued.

39-42. Cancelled